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CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL,

HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

When in one of our late numbers, we had occasion to review the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upon constitutional questions, it occurred to us that a somewhat more extended view of the life, character and services of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall might be useful, than could properly find a place in that article. We avail ourselves of an early opportunity to carry into execution the intention which then floated loosely in our mind, and propose to lay before our readers some sketches of his biography, and literary professional labors. If it be pleasant, "through the loop holes of retreat," to gaze upon the passing scenes of the busy world, it is not less pleasant, and it is generally far more instructive, to turn back upon the past, and to recall the images of those who, having acted their parts upon the great theatre of human life, are now gathered to the dust of their ancestors, and have left to us the inheritance of their deeds and their fame. We are thus enabled, amidst the hot pursuits of business, and the eager and jealous rivalries of party strife, to pause for a moment, and to see, as it were, reflected from a distant mirror, men and things in their just and natural proportions, stripped of the pageantry which sometimes disguises their deformities, and deprived of the glare of those false lights which cheat the understanding even more than the senses. It has been sometimes said, and there is great truth in the remark, that if you would know what a man really is, you should inquire what audience he addresses: whether he addresses the present age or posterity—whether he seeks the applause of the giddy multitude of the hour, or the slow praise which rises from, rather than settle on the tomb—whether he aspires to the fame which is born on the breath of the living, satisfying and eating, or that which rises unbidden in the hearts of the wise and good in after generations, and though it be voiceless to the world, speaks to the conscience and the souls of men with a thrilling power, the more irresistible because unsuspected. The example of a good man is rarely without its full influences; that of a great man who has stamped his own character upon his own age, cannot fail to have much to do, for encouragement or admonition, with the destinies of those that come after him.

The biography of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall has not as yet been written, and it is yet uncertain when it will be. We do not, in this country, usually take much pains to gather up the private anecdotes, or memories, or papers of eminent men, until long after their decease, when most of their cotemporaries have passed away from the scene, and those who survive have in their recollection only faded pictures of the past, often obscure and dim, and generally without the freshness and warmth of early sketches. In other countries, a more earnest, and sometimes misplaced, solicitude is exhibited to preserve and narrate what is not well known; and to give us, almost at the moment of the death of the individual, the side lights of his character—the habits of his mind—his table talk—his peculiar tastes—his various or close pursuits—the familiar pleasantries of his private life—the occasional shade and sunshine which played about his character—his marked sayings—his dreams as well as wide-awake speculations—and even the little touches of human infirmity which, when not entirely graceful, are yet of a nature to let us into the inner man, and reconcile us somewhat to the steady contemplation of his greatness, by teaching us that he was mortal. We order all these things differently in America; sometimes from a delicacy of feeling towards the living—sometimes from a shy reserve—sometimes from a dread of being intrusive or impertinent—and sometimes from the notion that all our public characters should, like heroes upon the stage, be dressed up for dramatic effect, and preserve throughout the dignity of their holiday costume. There is nothing very reprehensible, or even perhaps inconvenient in all this. But our sad, not to say our often shameful neglect of the private papers of our great men, and our tardy justice to their fame, in leaving their memories to the chances of misrepresentations and mistakes of friends and foes—and sometimes our equal mischievious indiscriminate publication of all that is left, without considering that much which is written by men of a hasty and irritable and jealous temperament, may reflect dishonor upon themselves by its petulence, its injustice, and its resentments; these are matters of deeper regret, and more enduring mortification.

In the case of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, we have few materials for the story of his life, beyond what may be gleaned from the eulogies delivered soon after his decease; and these are necessarily brief, and dwell principally upon his public acts, and the events connected with them. We are compelled to rely on these for the main outlines of our own sketch.

John Marshall was born at a place called Germantown, in the county of Fauquier, Virginia, on the 24th day of September, 1765. At the time of his birth, Fauquier was one of the frontier counties of the state, though now in the centre of its population. His grandfather, of the same name, was a native of Wales, and settled in Westmoreland county, in Virginia, about the year 1730, where he married Elizabeth Markham, a native of England. Of four sons and five daughters of this marriage, Thomas, the father of the chief Justice, was the oldest, and according to the law of primogeniture, then in force in Virginia, inherited the family estate, called the "Forest," consisting of a few hundred acres of poor land in the same county. He removed from Westmoreland to Fauquier, soon after he attained to manhood; and having intermarried with Mary Keith, by which marriage he became connected with the Randolphs, he set down upon a small farm at the place where John Marshall, his oldest son, was born.

Thomas Marshall, the father, was a man of extraordinary endowments, great vigor, and undaunted courage. His original education was very narrow and imperfect; but he overcame these disadvantages, by the diligence and perseverence with which he used all the means within his reach of enlarging his knowledge, and refining it by a studious attention to polite as well as to solid literature. He was from his birth a near neighbor of General Washington; they were associates during their boyhood; and continued friends through the whole course of their lives. Lord Fairfax, the then great proprietor of the northern neck of Virginia, which included Fauquier, employed General Washington as surveyor of the western part of his territory; and Washington employed his friend Marshall in the same business. When the revolution broke out, Thomas Marshall received the appointment of commander of the third Virginia regiment upon the continual establishment, and was in service during the memorable campaign of 1776. He was engaged in the brilliant affair of the surprise and capture of the Hessians at Trenton, in December of that year. Afterwards on the 11th of September, 1777, he was placed with his regiment on the right of the American army at the battle of Brandywine, and received the attack of Lord Cornwallis. The regiment, on that occasion, maintained its position against superior numbers, without losing an inch of ground, until both of its flanks were turned, its amunition nearly expended, and one half of the officers and one third of the soldiers were killed or wounded. Colonel Marshall, whose horse had received two balls, then retired in good order to recover his position on the right of his division; but it had already retreated. His subsequent military services were equally honorable; and he maintained through life the character of a gallant soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and an unflinching patriot.

The scenes among which young Marshall was reared, were well calculated to nourish a spirit of independence, and to give vigor to a sound physical constitution. To them he probably owed that robust health, which carried him almost to eighty in the enjoyment of the *mens sana in corpore sano*. His imagination was warmed, and his genius kindled, and his self-reliance strengthened, by the variety of landscape about him. Nature every where around him exhibited its wild original features of irregular grandeur. He was accustomed to gaze on the mountains with a silent reverence—to penetrate the deep gloom and pathless recesses of the forest—to slake his thirst in the sparkling rills which leaped from promontory to promontory, or trickled down the valley with a gentle murmur—and to repose himself after his wanderings in the darkling shades of some lonely dell. And thus the spirit of poetical enthusiasm was awakened in his heart—a spirit, which became the companion of his youth, and the delight and solace of his riper years.

A frontier county, however, was not the place, among a rude and sparse population, where he could hope to cultivate a literary taste. His father, the companion and guide of his early days—by whose conversation he was elevated—saw too clearly, that he must go to other regions to acquire the rudiments of a solid education. He accordingly sent him, at the age of 14, to Westmoreland, at a distance of a hundred miles from home, where he remained under the tuition of Mr. Campbell, a clergyman of great respectability, above a year. He then returned home, and continued his studies under a Mr. Thompson, a Scotch clergyman, who was just inducted as pastor of the parish, and resided in his father's family. He pursued his classical studies under this gentleman for another year, and was then left to his own strenuous diligence to accomplish his mastery of the Latin language, with the help only of his grammar and dictionary. His attainments in that language were highly respectable; and when he was thus left to his own unassisted studies, he was just commencing the works of Livy and Horace. His attainments in English Literature were almost entirely owing to the intelligent care of his father, whose library contained many of the best writers of the age of Queen Anne, and whose taste and discernment led his choice to the fairest and most interesting models of that age. "My father," (said he, in a letter to a friend, written many years afterwards) "superintended the English part of my education, and to his care I am indebted for any thing valuable which I may have acquired in my youth. He was my only intelligent companion; and was both a watchful parent, and an affectionate instructive friend. The young men within my reach were entirely uncultivated; and the time I passed with them was devoted to hardy athletic exercises."

In this state of things he was found at the first outbreak of the American revolution. Fired with the love of liberty, and indignant at the impending oppressions of his native land by the domineering authority of the mother country, he at once gave up the study of the law, to which, as a profession, he meant to devote himself, and ardently engaged in the study of military tactics. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, he assisted in the organization of a battalion of minute men, in which he was soon after appointed a first lieutenant. In the autumn of the same year he marched with his company to the relief of Norfolk, then threatened by a predatory party under the command of Dunmore, which was repulsed. In July, 1776, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the eleventh Virginia regiment on the continental establishment, and was advanced the next year to the rank of captain. From that time, with a brief exception, he continued in active military service, until Feb. 1781. During this period he was engaged in the hard and perilous operations of the campaigns in the Jersies and Pennsylvania. He fought at the battles of Brandywine, of Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1779, he was in the covering party at Stony Point, and assisted in the detachment which covered the retreat of Major Lee, and his brilliant surprise and capture of the British Garrison at Powles Hook. In the winter, and spring and summer of 1780, being on furlow with other supernumerary officers of the Virginia line, he resided at Williamsburg in Virginia, and attended the law lectures of Mr. (afterwards Chancellor) Wythe, in William and Mary's College. He resigned his commission in February, 1781, finding, from the superabundance of officers in the Virgina line, that there was no chance of active military employment; and in the succeeding autumn he commenced practice at the bar. During his military career, he did not arrive at any higher rank than that of captain; but this was not owing to any defect of high military qualities, but resulted from the slow progress of promotion in the Virginia line, since there was, as has been already intimated, a great superabundance of officers. His merits, were not, however, overlooked. He was often employed in high confidential stations; and he served as deputy judge advocate on many occasions with great distinction, and the unreserved confidence of all officers of the army with whom he was brought in contact. Perhaps no man, by his gallantry, his genteelness of demeanor, his urbane but dignified conduct, his intelligence and disinterestedness, and activity in behalf of his friends, ever acquired a more enviable popularity among his brother officers. To the day of their deaths, the veterans, who had known him and served with him, spoke of him with a tenderness of affection, and a warmth of admiration, rarely to be found among those who have not been influenced by the claims and homage of superior rank. To the kindness of his old companions in arms, the chief justice was accustomed in his modest way, to attribute the success with which his early efforts at the bar were crowned. "They knew," he would say, "that I felt their wrongs and sympathized in their sufferings, and had partaken of their labors, and that I vindicated their claims upon their country with a warm and constant earnestness."

From the Southern Citizen.

FANNON'S MARE.

The exploits of Fannon, the famous tory partisan of Randolph, would make a body of facts more interesting than any tale of fiction. He was a reckless fellow—bloodyminded as the hounds of Hayti. He sometimes slew the helpless and innocent in cold blood—the coward! But he had that instinctive tone and bearing of authority that kept his people within the metes and bounds of his own despotic will. He and his party were one day resting themselves by a spring; lounging here and there on the green grass in the shade of the trees. One of his subordinates, a big strong man, had got mad with him. His rage had been boiling in him for several days; and some fresh affront at the spring caused his anger to become ungovernable—he drew his sword and rushed at his captain, swearning he would kill him. Fannon had stretched his slight form on the sward, and was resting with his elbow on the ground and his hand under his head. His devoted followers were around him, and he heard the click of their locks as they cocked their rifles. "Let him alone!" cried Fannon, in his quick sharp tone. He laid still, calm and self-possessed, with his keen dark eyes fixed on the raging lieutenant, as he made a tremendous plunge at his breast. But when the stroke came, its object swerved away like a snake, and the baffled man plunged his sword into the ground. Quick as lightning Fannon's sharp blade passed through his gigantic frame—"*Thus* and *thus*, I punish those who disregard my authority!"—and his eyes sparkled like a serpent's. The man sank to the earth forever.

But "Fannon's Mare" is written at the top of this sheet: and she is the heroine of this present writing. Achilles had his Xanthus and Balius, and Pœdargæ; Alexander and his Bucephalus; McDonald had his Selim. Fannon was a man of blood, like them, and like them he had his favorite and trusty charger; and Fannon's mare was worthy of her owner, or "even a better man." He called her the Red Doe, from her resemblance in color to deer. She was a rare animal—fleet, powerful, intelligent, docile as a lamb—and her owner valued her, I dare say, above king or country, or the life of his fellow man. She bore him proudly and fearlessly in the bloody skirmish or the quick retreat. When he stood in the noisy council of his partisans, or in the silent ambush, the faithful brute was by his side, ever ready to bear him withersoever he would. But Fannon lost his mare.

Down on the east of Little River the partisan and some four or five of his followers one day captured a man by the name of Hunter, a whig from the country about Salisbury. This was sufficient cause of death, and Fannon told the man he should hang him. Hunter was evidently *a man of the time;* but what could he do alone and defenceless, with a dozen bitter enemies? It was a case of complete desperation. The rope was ready, and, a strong old oak threw out its convenient branches. Fannon told him he might pray, for his time was come! The poor man kneeled down and seemed absorbed in his last petition to a throne of mercy. Fannon and his men stood by; and the trusty mare stood among them with the reins on her neck. They began to be impatient for their victim to close his devotional exercises. But they soon discovered there was more of earth than heaven in Hunter's thoughts; for he suddenly sprang on Fannon's mare, bowed his head down on her powerful neck, pressed his heels on her flanks, and darted away like the wind!

The tory rifles were levelled in a moment—"Shoot high! shoot high!" cried Fannon—"save my mare!" The slugs all whistled over Hunter's back, save one that told with unerring aim, which tore and battered his shoulder dreadfully. He reeled on the saddle and felt sick at heart; but hope was before him—death behind, and he nerved himself for the race. On he sped. Through woods, and ravines, and brambles did that powerful mare carry him, safely and swiftly. His enemies were in hot pursuit. They followed him by the trail of blood from his wounded shoulder. He came to the Little River; there was no ford: the bank was high, and a deep place in the stream before him. But the foe came—he drew the rein and clapped his heels to her sides, and that gallant mare plunged recklessly into the spray, she rose, pawed the yielding wave, arched her beautiful mane above the surface, and skimmed along like a wild swan. Hunter turned her down stream in the hope of evading his pursuers; and reared and dashed through the flashing waters of the shoal, like lightnig in the storm cloud.

But Fannon was on the trail, and rushing down the bank with all the mad energy that the loss of his favorite could inspire. Hunter turned the mare to the opposite bank, it was steep—several feet of perpendicular rock—but she planted herself on the shore at a bound: and then away she flew over the interminable forest of pines, straight and swift as an arrow—that admirable mare!

On and on did the generous brute bear her master's foeman, till the pursuers were left hopelessly behind. Late in the evening Hunter rode into Salisbury, had the slug extracted from his shoulder, and after lingering some time with the effects of his wound and excitement, finally got well. And that gallant mare, that had done him such good service, he kept and cherished till she died of old age.

'76.

Guadaloupe.—We have just received distressing intelligence from Guadaloupe of the date of the 30th of July. The yellow fever which had appeared in the hospitals of that Colony, has extended itself beyond their walls, and caused great havoc. The European soldiers were dying by dozens every day, and military duty in consequence was much neglected. M. de Sambosel, the King's Attorney at Marie Galante, has died of the disease, and many magistrates have been attacked by it. *Le Constitutionnel.*

From the Standard.

STATE AFFAIRS—No. 13.

MR. LORING:—The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was incorporated for the purpose of making a rail road from Raleigh to Roanoke river, at a point above Halifax, where a new town has been laid out and called Gaston. The books for subscriptions in said company were opened, and a capital of about 700,000 dollars subscribed. This work was commenced after the usual preparatory surveys, and up to this time it has been prosecuted with zeal and energy. It is in daily use *one half of the distance* (or 40 miles,) and the other half is progressing. The original estimate of its cost was one million of dollars, and the confidence in its success and its profits so strong that the company made no great exertions, at the out-set, to enlarge the original subscription beyond 700,000 dollars, they entertaining the opinion that the additional stock would soon go above par, and thereby yield a handsome profit to the first proprietors. Since the road was begun and the subscribers have paid in their stock, it is ascertained that these expectations about a rise in the stock are not realized—that it will take 1,200,000 dollars, or more, to build the road—and that new subscriptions cannot be obtained. The friends of the road have not lost confidence in its ultimate success, but any man of intelligence can perceive that, under existing circumstances, the stock of necessity must be depressed in the market; and the company will soon be embarrassed in their operations, unless they can be aided from some quarter.

Their enterprize is one which is not now offered for the first time to the public. It is one which the public is not called on to *begin*, or to assist others in *commencing*. Were it so, the scheme would find no present support from me. The state, as I have all along maintained, ought not to encourage a system of improvement that is calculated to divert her trade. The *primary* duty of North Carolina is to open a way for her *own trade* to her *own sea-board*. In this, I think a majority of our people concur. But here is a work which has been already begun. It has been carried more than half through. It is a work of value to the public, although it does not constitute a branch in our adopted *system* of *state improvements*. Our citizens have invested a large sum in the enterprize, and when completed, the road will add something to the general good, by promoting the local interests of many of the interior counties—and particularly it will add to the wealth and importance of the *seat of government*. Let no one suppose that this last consideration is urged upon the idea of there being any peculiar connexion between the public interest and the personal wealth of the citizens of Raleigh. I mean no such thing. The importance of which I speak will be this: Supposing this road to *stop* at Raleigh (as I hope it will, at least for the present,) thereby an easy access will be afforded eastern gentlemen to a pleasant and healthy spot for spending those seasons of the year which are now *misspent abroad*. The wealth which is yearly drained from our state to purchase trips to the north will more likely be spent at home, and the delightful and patriotic pleasure of mingling together at our own Capitol, and on our own mountains, and contributing each to a common stock of Carolina sentiment, will be a rich compensation for the enjoyments that are so dearly obtained elsewhere. Our seat of Government will, or at least it might, be made also a *seat* of *Science* and a nursery for southern patriotism and North Carolina *State-pride*. This is the sense in which I speak of any work as being important to the *state*, because it is important to the *seat of government*. Whilst I am on this subject, and as it has a more direct association with domestic or internal improvements than many are accustomed to consider, I will remark that North Carolina—*the seat of government of North Carolina*—is the most proper location for an institution which, above all others, the whole *south* needs—*a high school for the education of females.*

Not an institution to be supported by state patronage, but a school upheld by the patronage of parents and guardians, where our daughters may learn *all* the accomplishments and other more important matters which southern parents dearly pay for at northern cities. Being accustomed to gather facts for myself, rather than quietly to acquiesce in the inferences of others, I availed myself of an opportunity which was afforded by a visit to Philadelphia and New York not very long ago, to ascertain as near as I could, what sum the gentlemen of our state expend in those cities to educate their daughters; and the result was astonishing. There were not fewer than 15 or 20 of our *North Carolina* girls amongst the inmates of the city schools, and their aggregate expenditures were about 20,000 per year! A sum equal to *one-third* of the whole expenses of our *state government!!* A sum which being applied at *home* to the same purposes, would alone endow the school. A sum which probably no man would credit, unless it had been arrived at by actual count! Remember that this was the outlay, not of the *south*, but of *North Carolina*, and tell me if it is not a subject of general importance. It is useless to rail at people about leaving the graves of their sires to seek new homes in the west, unless we exert ourselves to make it their *interest to stay here*. It is idle to complain of parents for sending their daughters to Philadelphia and New York, &c. to be educated, unless we concentrate our efforts to establish amongst ourselves equal opportunities for their improvement. In this, as in every other internal improvement, *talking* does no good, we must DO something.

Pardon this apparent digression—all who read these essays will probably not esteem it so.

The Raleigh and Gaston rail road then claims our aid—because it has been commenced and its success will promote the local interests of many interior counties, viz: Wake, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Warren, Franklin, and perhaps others. Because it will greatly increase the importance of our seat of Government, and open the way to the establishment of a literary institution for the education of females, whose parents now expend thousands elsewhere. Because if this road fails for lack of reasonable assistance, its failure would produce a revulsion in public sentiment, that will operate injuriously upon the cause of improvement generally. Because this road may be helped by the state without great risk, without burthening the people, without interfering with her own adopted policy and system, and it *may* appear practicable hereafter to make it an important and valuable part of our *system*. Then wherefore shall that aid be refused? Why shall not the friends of our *home* policy give it their countenance and support? They will answer for themselves, after it is shown how all this may be done, and after I have met and refuted the objections commonly made against it.

I feel sure that a *subscription* to the *stock* of the Raleigh and Gaston road will not be made. *It ought not to be asked.* What right has a representative of the *state* to take the public money and buy stock at 100 dollars per share which in the market is not worth 75 dollars? The vote would be indefensible and it cannot be procured. Were it a new stock there would be nothing like the same objection to it—a chance of depreciation would be then accompanied by a chance of profit; but this stock is now greatly below par, and the state agents however confident in their estimates of a future advance on the price, dare not invest the public money in buying a depreciated stock at par; or what is the same thing, by entering into the partnership when the stock is depreciated 20 or 30 per cent. Any member of Assembly who would not be willing to lay out his *own money* in the purchase of a named stock, has no right to buy that stock with the *public* funds. Would a prudent man buy at 100 dollars per share, stock in this rail road now, when the stock-holders (many of them) would take 20 or 25 per cent. less for their interests? For this reason, as well as for the oft-repeated sentiment of what is the *primary* duty of the state, I do not advocate a *subscription* to the *STOCK* of the Raleigh and Gaston road.

The President of the company, it is generally understood, has been authorized to raise money upon the bonds of the company and give a lien upon the road to secure payment. Whatever may be thought by others, I cannot but apprehend that this loan will be effected (if effected at all) upon very disadvantageous terms. I hope I may be mistaken, but money lenders are exceedingly wary, and there are so many opportunities for investing their wealth upon *undoubted security*, that they require heavier interest from private corporations, and generally allow short credits. Now it is plain that the Raleigh and Gaston road cannot get an advantageous sale of their bonds where only a little more than half of the capital *necessary to its completion* has been paid in, and there are no other remaining subscriptions to be collected. It is possible that a loan of 300,000 dollars might re-animate confidence, and thereby induce the patrons to subscribe more in the stock; but that is to be tried yet, and it will hardly be the case unless the loan is granted for a great length of time. Any period short of 20 years credit would expose individual proprietors to a total loss of their stock by a foreclosure of the mortgage. Thus: Suppose a loan is obtained for 300,000 dollars; the principal payable after 10 years, the interest to be paid annually. That amount being expended in the construction of this road; 300,000 dollars more will be necessary to *complete it*. If the latter sum is not also procured, the difficulty will have been deferred, but not removed; and if it is procured, their debt will be $600,000. Then at the expiration of 10 years, the principal of the debt being demandable, its payment will *ruin* the corporation, unless the profits have been sufficient to pay the DEBT AND INTEREST! Indeed, a rail road which costs a million and yields a handsome profit on that sum, may be ruined by a debt *immediately* payable to the amount of one-fifth of its cost, or one-fifth of its real value. Such might be the embarrassments of this

road in ... their President succeeds in obtaining the loan which he has gone to Europe to negociate.

I doubt whether he will be able to procure it at all; and what then? Shall no help be given? Is there no way to aid this work by the credit of North Carolina? I have already said "it may be done without great risk, without burthening the people, and without interfering with the *system* already adopted."

The company have estimated the cost of the road at about 1,200,000 dollars. Of this sum 700 000 dollars have been paid in, and it is all expended in the work; 500,000 dollars more might probably complete it. If the state would lend her *credit* to the company *by a guaranty of their bonds for* 300 000 dollars redeemable at long dates, the company might well expect to procure a new subscription to their stock by the present proprietors and others, equal to 200,000 dollars more. This patronage of the state would give fresh courage to the company and revive public confidence, and these constitute important ingredients to ensure success in such enterprizes. I proceed to show the truth of my assertions.

1st. It will be aid to the company, and very efficient aid; because it will enable the President forthwith to sell the bonds and raise the necessary means—because it will enable him to make the loan upon much better terms; and on long credit—because it will make sure the progress of the road, and probably ensure its completion and success—and it may and very probably will induce the proprietors of the stock to advance their own investment to a point where the company may dispense with making any future loans. The essential difference in the money market between the *state's* bonds and the company's will be that the former will not be pressed for payment—the latter will be more rigorously exacted.

2nd. It may be done without any great risk. The interest on this loan will be 15.000 dollars per year. No one can suppose that the road will, *under any circumstances*, yield less profit than twice this sum, and by a compact with North Carolina, the whole profits may be subjected under her directions to the payment of this interest. A profit of 6 per cent. on the whole cost of the road would be $72.000 per year. Only 1¼ per cent. would save the state from loss on her guaranty—and a sale of the road would never be forced except at the will of the state, for the holders of the scrip will be satisfied as long as interest is paid and the principal stands secured by a pledge of the *state*.

3rd. It may be done without burthening the people. This is shown by the last preceding remarks. The most jealous precautions may be taken against any default of the company—a director (not a stockholder) might be nominated by the state, if it is thought desirable, and he might be empowered to take care of the interest of the state and prevent any diversion of the income of the road from the purpose of first paying up the interest on this debt as it falls due. A sinking fund might be formed out of *surplus profits* to satisfy the principal as the instalments fell due. If it shall be deemed necessary, conditions might be attached to the guaranty which will *oblige* the corporators to increase their subscriptions to a sum that will be sufficient to complete the road, when such additional subscriptions are added to the loan. Though care ought to be taken to *protect* the state, the form of that protection should not be such as will defeat the practical benefit that is intended to the company.

In some way, however, upon this plan of assistance, there must be laid a restriction upon the company, against contracting any further debt without the consent of the Legislature; otherwise the consequences might be dangerous to the state as an endorser or guarantor of their *first* debt. This proceeding on the part of the state, ought of course to be preceded by a careful scrutiny into the actual condition of the company. By this, I am far from designing to express any distrust of it myself, but the agents of the public are in duty bound to examine into the situation of any corporation, before they make the state its endorser, however patriotic and laudable the purpose may be.

4. I have said that this will not interfere with the system of improvements already adopted. This is a part of my subject that requires more detail, as I know there are objections connected with it, which are not to be removed at a word. I will endeavor to meet them in my next essay. MENTOR.

N. B. To avoid misrepresentation, I again repeat that I do not mean to say, and *I do not think*, that the *state* ought to establish any Female Institution at Raleigh. Not at all! But it is a public evil, where the intercourse among the different sections of the state is so difficult, and other causes co-operate with it, to scatter the private means of establishing institutions of this kind. It is with this, as many other things, ☞ we are *forced* out of the state, to purchase what we want. That produces a drain upon the general wealth of the state; and any thing which promises to remedy the evil, by enabling individuals to pursue a different plan, is worthy of *public regard*, and deserves a rank among *reasons of state*. In a word, I think it is a wise policy, to make it the *interest* of our *planters* to trade at home, and the *interest* of our *parents* to educate their children at home—and so long as it is otherwise, we shall be subjected to an injurious drain from the wealth and resources and consequent prosperity of our state, and of the south. But the individual enterprize and wealth of our merchants, will not be concentrated at a *market*, unless the means of conveying *produce* to it are provided; nor will the wealth of fathers be combined to rear *literary institutions* for their children, unless the means of access to them are as ready as they find them at other points. This subject is worthy of more extended comment, but in these essays, much more might be considered "beside the mark." Wherefore I forbear.

New Jersey.—Governor PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, has transmitted his annual message to the Legislature. It is a manly and sensible document, confined principally to the affairs of his State, yet taking some general views of interest to the whole Republic. Among such we find the following just reflections:

"As a People, we are as sober and intelligent, as free and as worthy to be free, as any in the world; yet, like all other people, we have passions and prejudices which require the wholesome restraints of law. We have seen lawless mobs rioting upon the community without even an attempt to bring the aggressors to the punishment they deserve. Public opinion, generally sound, has been too kind to error; and the wildest schemes and doctrines have been permitted to pass unrebuked, until they have almost acquired the authority of truth. Under party auspices, the most disorganizing dogmas have sprung up in all directions: and that free spirit of inquiry, by which men's minds are preserved in a healthy condition, too often yields in slavish acquiescence to arbitrary opinion. Men who know better—men occupying high official stations—in their zeal for popular favor, have given sanction to doctrines which must subvert the fundamental laws of all civil society, unless they are corrected by an enlightened public sentiment. According to those theories, not only are the rights of property depending upon the will of an annual Legislature, but all law and right are in fact at the mercy of a victorious faction. There is nothing so fixed that a majority may not change it—nothing so sacred that their voice may not consign to destruction. Such revolutionary views must be put down by the intelligence and integrity of the People, or the days of the Republic are numbered. In New Jersey we may felicitate ourselves upon having been preserved from riotous meetings, and the guilt of sanctioning any of those wicked and dangerous doctrines which tend to destroy the security of persons and property. Let it, gentlemen, always be our pride, whatever may be in other respects our political views, to maintain the laws, to rely upon their wholesome and regular operation for the redress of grievances, and to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional rights and possessions."

The Governor adverts with great force to the necessity, indeed the indispensableness to the duration of our institutions, that the ballot-box should be preserved inviolate—founding his suggestions upon the fact that the laws regulating and protecting it "had been most shamefully disregarded." He urges that all practicable guards should be thrown around this palladium of our liberties, and concludes his observations on the subject by earnestly exhorting all citizens to discharge the high duty of *voting*.

The message bears strong testimony to the fidelity of the present Representatives of New Jersey—all save one Senator—in Congress, in opposing the odious sub-treasury. *N. Y. Amer.*

St. Louis, Oct 18th.

Mormon Difficulties.—Late yesterday we received from our esteemed friend at Glasgow the following letter in relation to these difficulties, which, for the present, seem to have ended bloodless:

Glasgow, Oct 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR: I informed you a few days ago of the then existing difference between the citizens of Carrol and the Mormons residing at Dewitt. I now have the pleasure of informing you that, on yesterday, I witnessed the departure of every Mormon in Carroll county for Far West, in Caldwell county. The matter at last was settled amicably, and the Mormons yielded to the proposition from the citizens, that is, that they should be paid for their property, and such damages as should be assessed by two men, chosen by each side, from the counties of Howard and Charlton; and upon the arrival of the committee on the ground, both parties took up the line of march and moved off. The citizens of Carroll pledged themselves to assist any county who assisted them, when called on for a similar purpose. There was a company of militia stationed near the place to preserve the peace, of about 100 men, who, after peace was made, declared that they would not let the Mormons pass to Far West they said there was no room for them in Caldwell county. We have not heard whether they were intercepted on the way, but presume not, for the Mormons were double their number. However, I am inclined to believe that the adjoining counties to Caldwell will never be contented until they leave the state. Had the Mormons refused to sell on the day the last proposition was made to them, it would have been a serious matter to both parties, for there was but little difference in their forces, and the citizens had come to a determination to make, if possible, a successful attack on the day the compromise was effected.

From the Montreal Transcript.

We abstained in our last number from noticing the warlike rumors of the day, which have since been so generally noticed by the press as to relieve us from all scruple or delicacy. The Courier of Thursday gave an extract from a correspondent's letter, which stated that about an hour previous the commander-in-chief had received a dispatch of a very serious character. The Quebec paper, the Canadien, published on Wednesday, has the following:

"*Serious Rumor.*—A report circulates in this city since yesterday, of too serious a nature not to be contradicted by those who have it in their power if false—or to remain unnoticed if it be founded. The journals understood to be in the confidence of those in authority, are silent. In noticing this report we give an opportunity to those papers of tranquillizing the public mind. It is said then that Lord Durham has received a despatch from the President of the United States, informing that there is formed at New York a committee, composed of persons of considerable importance, with a view of favoring a revolution in the Canadas, and that they have opened a species of loan, from which to supply funds. The President, Van Buren, has added that the government of the United States could do nothing to stop such proceedings, and that even should he arm the American militia, to cause neutrality to be respected, that measure would only be the means of furnishing arms to the authors of this species of external conspiracy. In consequence, he recommends our government to stand prepared."

REVOLUTION IN TAMPICO.

An arrival at New Orleans from Tampico brings intelligence of a successful revolutionary movement in that city. It appears that on the 6th of October the garrison of Tampico rose in arms, and pronounced in favor of the Constitution of 1824. Lieut. Colonel Montenegro was chosen temporary commander of the place.

The former governor, General Jose de les Piedros, and several other officers, were taken into custody and embarked on board the Danish brig Adelaide. After getting to sea, these officers were landed at the Brassos St. Jago.

The revolutionists, it is said, count on the influence of Don Vital Fernandez, a former governor of the state of Tamaulipas. They have with them Don Manuel Nuaces, a very popular and influential man, late chief of Pueblo Viejo. They have 1800 men under arms, and are in communication with General Urrea, who began his revolution in the West, and is one of the ablest generals in the Mexican service.

On the 11th or 12th of October, General Piedros reached Matamoras, and induced the Mexican general at that place to march with 1500 men, for the purpose of attacking the federal party in Tamaulipas and Tampico.

No insult had been offered to the French in Tampico, during the commotions which had taken place.

A letter from Tampico, under date of 7th October, says:

"We have to inform you that last night our garrison pronounced for the re-establishment of the Federal government; and that General Piedras, who was in command here, is going with several other officers to your city, in the vessel which carries this, having been driven off by the revolutionists.

"We know not if the revolution has its ramifications in the interior—but it is thought it has. If this is so, and the troops here are seconded by others, the present government of Mexico must fall, and we shall have an arrangement with France.

"Every thing has passed off here in the greatest order.

"We have no vessel to blockade us. As soon as one appears, the revolutionists intend to let the captain know what they have done, and beg him not to prevent vessels coming in, as we are now in a state of rebellion against the general government."

A letter received by the collector of New Orleans states that the movement in Tampico would be seconded by a strong party in the interior.

In reference to the anticipated French invasion of the cost, it would appear by the annexed letter that the government of Mexico have adopted energetic measures to meet it.

"Orders have been despatched to march all the regiments from the interior to the coast, where a considerable force of regular troops has already been collected. At Jalapa, are concentrated the regiments from the capital, and other large cities. There are besides, 4000 men in Vera Cruz, and 2000 in the castle.

"The defenders of Vera Cruz are determined to be buried under its ruins sooner than give up the city. Great preparations are making for defence. General Rincon has pledged himself not to give up as long as there is a man alive. A spirit of enthusiasm and emulation prevails that calls to mind the most brilliant epochs of our war of independence.

"A great many of our federalists will make common cause with the government against the attempt at invasion, however they dissent from its internal policy. They feel, as patriots, that the Mexican government has a right to expect the aid of all its citizens to ward off the peril menacing all."

An eventful day!—Under this head, the Columbus (Geo.) Sentinel enumerates crimes enough as having been perpetrated in that town within 24 hours, to serve, one would think, for a twelve month. The following is the catalogue: On Sunday night, one forgery, and three horses stolen. Monday morning before day, the Court House, and offices of the Clerks of the Courts, all three buildings situated on the same lot, set fire to and burnt down, with all their contents, probably by some person who was to be tried at the Court to be held that day. At breakfast time of the same morning, a negro entered the house of a colored woman, whom, together with her daughter, he knocked on the head with an axe, and leaving them for dead, robbed the house, and made off. He was captured, however, being the only one of the offenders who appears to have been secured.

A National Currency.—The New York Express of Saturday says—

"We are informed that as soon as the banks at the South have resumed specie payments, it is the intention of the present United States Bank to issue a description of bank notes that shall be generally current throughout the country, and that they will do this by making them payable in N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, N. Orleans, and perhaps other places. Bank notes with the advantage of redemption at various points, and based upon the well known credit and solvency of the United States Bank, would without question be received every where, and would enjoy perfect confidence. The travelling community would be accommodated, and every individual wishing to transmit a hundred dollar bill from one end of the country to the other, could do so with perfect security and without loss. The convenience to the public would be very great, and the advantage to the bank immense, as such notes would enjoy a circulation probably greater than at any period since its establishment under the old charter. No bank is so well situated to avail itself of this valuable circulation, as the U. States Bank. They have their branches and agents already established, and have also a credit made that cannot be shaken. No new Bank can compete with them in this particular for years. If this plan should be carried out, as we have no doubt it will be in a short time, there will not be that occasion for a National Bank, which hitherto existed."

The Cincinnati Post says: "It is estimated, on apparently correct data, that fifteen hundred emigrants arrive daily in the valley of the Mississippi."

In Scott county, Iowa, after a residence of four days, the last single lady found a market on the 19th ult. A correspondent writes, "our single gentlemen are three to one, and so anxious are our settlers for wives, that they never ask a single lady her age. All they requise is TEETH." *Chicago American.*

William L. Massinger, a dentist, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Gwinnette county, Georgia, for enticing away a slave.

Under beds, filled with the inner husks of corn, are said to last a lifetime, while those filled with straw require replenishing once or twice a year.

Some experiments have recently been made in England on the properties of cork, which have given the most advantageous results. Not only have the mattresses and pillows made of this material reduced to powder exhibited all the elasticity and softness of hair and wool, but it has been ascertained that one of these mattresses, weighing twenty-five pounds only, can support on the water seven men. Sailors and persons obliged to take long sea voyages will not neglect in future to make use of the cork, for their beds as well because it forms a very comfortable bed, as from the help they may derive from it in case of shipwreck.

Letters have been received in London, from Messrs. Grey and Lushington, who sailed from the Cape of Good Hope a year ago, with the design of exploring the interior of New Holland, from the North West coast, announcing the failure of their expedition, through the hostility of the natives. The party succeeded only in travelling about 70 miles inward, and were then forced to return, having been attacked by a superior force. Mr. Grey was wounded with a spear.

Messrs. Webber and Young, two of the seconds in the fatal duel at Wimbledon, between Captain Elliot and Mr. Mitfin, have been tried and found guilty of murder. The judge, in passing sentence of death, told the prisoners that their lives would be spared, but that they would have to undergo a long term of imprisonment. The verdict produced no little consternation among the young fashionables of London.

The kingdom of Saxony is perhaps the country, in all Germany, where, in proportion to its inhabitants, the greatest quantity of distilled spirits is consumed, and intemperance prevails to the greatest extent. The government has just published a statistical account of the distilleries now in operation in Saxony. This report states that their number is 3.493. This, compared with the population, which, according to the official census of 1837, amounts to 1,637,017 persons, gives one distillery of spirits to every 469 persons. Of these establishments, 1.484 are in cities, and 2.009 in the country—672 make spirits only from corn, and 1.095 from potatoes alone. In 1837 the distilleries of Saxony used 138.897 bushels of corn, 478,557 bushels of potatoes, and 1,978 bushels of materials which were not farinaceous. *Dresden paper.*

Medical Science in France.—The number of bodies annually dissected in Paris is estimated at from one thousand to fourteen hundred.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

I think, Messrs. Printers, that we have had enough in all conscience of puffing and blowing about family Raveles' *Tree*, play actors, men singers, and women singers, Italian fiddlers, and rope dancers, live elephants and monkeys. (By the bye, it is a very prevalent opinion at Cow Bay, Cow Neck, Oyster Bay, and Haller's Cove, that if all those drone bees were tuned out to fell trees, grub up the brush and hoe corn, we would not need to import peas meal and rye-flour from Germany);—things which feed the sense of sight only. Now we, some of our Clod hopping subscribers, think ourselves entitled to half a column of your paper to speak of things which feed the taste, and give nourishment to the body corporate.

Mr. Jefferson says, the man who makes three blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is more the friend of man than he who conquers kingdoms. I think if Mr. J. had always preached such sound doctrine, he would have been the greatest philosopher of the age. Seeing, then, that this proposition about the grass is a self-evident fact, what think you should be done to the man who makes three ears of corn grow where only one grew before? inasmuch as grass feeds the horse, and corn the man. But to come to the point at once.

Some three years ago, a merchant in New York, while emptying a box of tea, observed therein a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new under *our sun*, he had them planted. So they grew and multiplied. Last spring I received from a worthy friend a portion of said corn. It is a new variety. So I gave it the name of China's fall prolific, or tree corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a tree, and produces an ear at the head of each branch; whereas the common corn shoots out the ear from the side of the stalk. It grows from eight to ten feet high, produces an abundance of fodder, is a large white flint twelve row corn, and the ears are from ten to fourteen inches long. I counted six hundred an sixty grains on one ear. It was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was much curtailed by the long drought; but notwithstanding, I counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk, being an increase of two thousand from one. The Dutton, (which is an excellent corn,) planted on the same day, on the same field, and receiving the same quantity of manure, cross ploughing, and hoing, did not produce one half. The patch, about two hundred hills, was examined by many respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new and something superior.

The corn may be had of G. C. Thorburn, New York, and at the store of William Thorburn, in Albany; price 25 cents per ear. The nett profits to be given to some charitable institutions in New York and Albany. Now, if there is a farmer between Maine and the Rocky Mountains who would rather pay 25 cents for two gills of brandy, than to buy one ear of this corn, which will plant 100 hills—I say, if there is such a man, he ought to be fed on nothing but supaun and buttermilk, as long as little soul and big carcase will hang together. A stalk, having the ears on, to show the manner of growth, may be seen at the above stores.

GRANT THORBURN.

Hallett's Cove, Sept. 24th, 1838.

From the United States Gazette.

RAISING MULBERRY TREES, AND GROWING SILK.

The extraordinary demand which exists at this moment, and has existed for some months past, for the species of mulberry called Morus Multicaulis, and the no less extraordinary profits which many of our fortunate fellow citizens have realized this season in raising these trees, have produced quite "an excitement" in our community, and set men to thinking upon the subject of silk growing. The writer of this, is one of those whose want of faith prevented him, last spring, from accepting an offer which would have put "a pretty sum" into his pocket. But though then faithless, he is not now on the other extreme. Let us look at the matter fairly and candidly.

The question is, not whether mulberry trees can be sold next year at the high price which they now command, but whether this is likely to become a silk raising country, and whether farmers and others in various parts of the Union, aye, and in *every* part, are likely to add the culture of silk to their other crops. It must be admitted, for experience has tested the fact, that the soil and climate of nearly every portion of the United States, is adapted to the raising of silk. It will also be admitted, that this is an article the consumption of which is rapidly increasing in this country, Great Britain, France, and South America, expensive as the fabrics manufactured from it are. It is also a fact, that it can be produced with much less toil, expense, and uncertainty, than a crop of flax; and furthermore, that it will call into requisition many of those who are now comparatively idle, for want of suitable employment, namely, females and children; who can pick the leaves, tend the silk worms, reel the silk, &c.; for it is well known that most of these operations are simple, and a knowledge of them can be acquired in a short time, and by a very little practice. Besides, the price of silk is such as to make the raising of it a very *profitable* business, and it would be so, even were the present prices reduced twenty five or fifty per cent, a circumstance not unlikely to take place in a very few years, in which case, a corresponding increase of consumption may be reasonably calculated upon.

Under this view of the subject, is it not morally certain, knowing as we all do the enterprising character of our countrymen, that the article of silk will become one of the staples of this country? Not in one year, nor perhaps in five years, but as soon as the country can be supplied with trees and worms. We think so, though we may misjudge. What prevents us from exporting silk even to China, *from* whence we imported large quantities of manufactured cotton goods, and *to* which we now send, annually, millions of yards of an infinitely better fabric at a less price?

The value of silk and silk goods imported into this country annually, is from *twenty* to *twenty-five millions of dollars*; we may not be able to manufacture the article for many years yet in *all* the shapes which taste and luxury require, but we can manufacture all our own sewing silk, handkerchiefs, and many of the coarser fabrics, and we can also export the raw material to those counties, (say Great Britain and France,) where the manufacture has been carried to greater perfection, in payment of the articles which we may import from thence in a manufactured state. Mr. Gallatin, a sagacious statesman and a close observer of men and things, said more than twenty years ago, that this country must one day become a silk growing country; and would have been so then, but that the Americans entertained the false notion that there was a *mystery* or grand secret in raising silk, whereas it was one of the most simple operations, and as sure a crop as flax or cotton. His prediction is now coming true, at least to a certain extent; and viewing the whole subject—the *pros* and *cons*—fairly and impartially, we cannot but think his expectation will, ere many years pass away, be fully realized. If so, those who are enclined to embark in the business, can run very little hazard, and *may* realise large profits for a year or two to come.

No SPECULATOR.

An important Discovery.—Waldie of Philadelphia, notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says:

"Some time since, Doctor Caldwell of Virginia, now a practising dentist, at No. 68, South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a carious tooth indicated the difficulty to result, probably, from tooth ache. Extraction was the remedy of course;—the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor humanities have too often witnessed, and a pair of pincers were applied, as we have also experienced; but even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was inextractable, no effort would withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumefied.—and, on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect, he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger.

This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discoveries of Jenner, or the circulation of the blood! Subsequent experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets *by a ligament*, and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; and this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth, and it may immediately be extracted *without pain* with the fingers. A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar treble fanged tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts, and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who with many others have already been benefited by this great anatomical discovery.

Singular Circumstance.—In digging a well on a plantation in the parish of Concordia, opposite Natchez, a rifle was found twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground. Large gum trees were growing over the spot, three or four feet in diameter. The distance from the river was several miles. The stock of the rifle is of walnut, has an antique appearance, and the barrel bears in distinct letters the name of the probable maker, C. Kline. There was no lock found on the gun. The Free Trader of Natchez accounts for the finding of the rifle so deep beneath the surface of the hard ground and so far from the river, on the supposition that the channel of the Mississippi was once in that spot—that the rifle was dropped and sunk in the stream—and that a change in the bed of the river filled up the channel and imbedded the rifle in the shore. The only difficulty in this solution is to account for the length of time necessary to effect so great a change. In what year was the German rifle invented? How long ago could it have been possible for an Indian or a French hunter to have had such a rifle upon the waters of the Mississippi? How many years would have been required in accumulating the soil twenty-two feet in depth, with gum trees of such size upon its surface? These are questions for the antiquarian as well as the geologist to answer. *N. O. Bulletin.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 8.

☞ The Rev. Daniel W. Kerr will preach in the Christian Chapel, in this place, on the 2d Sabbath in November, at 3 o'clock.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. THOMAS W. GRAVES, of Caswell as a candidate for the office of Major General of the third division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. Cotton, resigned. The Militia Officers attached to the 6th and 16th Brigades, to whom the election is committed, will please notice the above.

STATE ELECTIONS.

New Jersey.—The Legislature of this state convened on the 22d ult. and both houses were organized by the appointment of Whig officers.

The state of parties is said to be, in Council, 10 Whigs and 7 Van Buren; in the House, 38 Whigs and 20 Van Buren—giving on joint ballot a Whig majority of 16. This of course will secure the election of a Whig Senator.

Governor Pennington (Whig) has been re-elected Governor for the ensuing year, by a vote of 40 to 24 over his Van Buren opponent.

In the election for members of Congress, the votes of some of the precincts were rejected on account of informality and apparent fraud. As decided by the Governor and Privy Council, to whom the returns are by law required to be made, all the Whig candidates have been elected by an average majority of about 200.

In *Ohio*, the Vanites have a majority of *two* in the Legislature.

The *New York* election took place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. In this state both parties display great animation, and both seem confident of success. In our next we shall probably be able to give partial returns.

Vermont.—The Hon. S. S. Phelps, a staunch Whig, has been chosen Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Vermont, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Arkansas.—Mr. Cummins, the Whig candidate for Congress, is said to be elected. The returns have not yet been sufficiently definite to ascertain what will be the complexion of the Legislature.

In *Wisconsin* territory, it is said James D. Doley, the Van Buren candidate, has been elected a delegate to Congress.

It has been rumored that Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, had determined to resign his seat in Congress. This appears to be incorrect; but we regret to learn that, on account of his private business, he will decline a re-election.

Mr. Robertson, the talented representative in Congress from Richmond district, Virginia, has also publicly declined being considered a candidate for re-election to the next Congress.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

The proposition for an Internal Improvement Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 2d Monday in December next, has been favorably responded to in many places, and meetings have been held for the appointment of delegates.

The meeting for the county of Craven appointed the Hon. Wm. Gaston, Hon J. R. Donnell, Col. Samuel S. Biddle, Samuel Hyman, Wm. B. Wadsworth, Robert G. Moore, and Thomas P. Burgwyn.

A meeting of the citizens of New Hanover county was held in Wilmington on the 31st ult. and Wm. B. Meares, John Hill, A. Anderson, A. Lazarus, James Kerr, P. K. Dickinson, N. N. Nixon, L. K. Marsteller, Maj. Walter Gwynn, Jeremiah Lippett, Wm. C. Lord, Joshua James, E. P. Hall, John A. Taylor, R. W. Brown and J. C. Devane were appointed delegates.

At this meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted, appointing a committee "to prepare, publish, and cause to be presented to our state Legislature, at its approaching session, a memorial asking for the passage of a law authorizing limited co-partnerships; and that our delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention at Raleigh, be requested to bring the subject of this resolution before the said Convention."

Committees were appointed, also, to examine and report upon the condition of the river; and "to collect such statistical information in reference to the trade, commerce resources, and capabilities of the port of Wilmington, as may be necessary to enable the delegates from this meeting to make a correct report on these subjects to the Convention to be held at Raleigh."

A meeting was also held on the same day, by the citizens of the county, and the town of Wilmington, and a committee appointed "respectfully to invite the members of the General Assembly, the Governor and Council, and the Board of Internal Improvement, to visit the town, via the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to partake of the hospitality of the citizens, and that said committee be authorized to make suitable arrangements for their reception."

"*All the honesty.*"—The Raleigh Standard of the 24th ult. under the head of "*An honest confession*," has the following:

"The editor of the Boston Courier, the peculiar organ of Mr. Webster, speaking of the Hartford Convention, says: *He is willing to live and die in the faith of that honored and much abused Convention.*"

This paragraph found its way into the Standard in this shape, either through ignorance of the facts, or with the intention to deceive the people into a belief that the editor of the Boston Courier, a Whig paper, had come out openly in defence of the Hartford Convention; and of consequence, as proof that the Whig party are tainted with that heresy. But with what degree of astonishment will the readers of the Standard learn, that the sentiment quoted above is not the sentiment of the Boston Courier, but of THEODORE SEDGWICK, a person who has been nominated *by the Van Buren party* in Massachusets for Lieutenant Governor; and that the Courier was speaking, not of the Hartford convention, but of the said *Theodore Sedgwick?* Yet such is the fact. Here is the paragraph as it appeared in the Courier:

"Mr. Sedgwick is a Federalist, died in the wool. He is not only a Federalist, but a downright, true blue, Hartford Convention Federalist—one who has united in the declaration, that *he was willing to live and die in the faith of that honored and much abused Convention.*"

Now we should suppose an editor must have very little confidence in the *justice* of his cause, or he would not deem it necessary to resort to such gross perversions to deceive the people. Such a mode of warfare may be effective, for a great portion of the readers will have no means to detect the imposition; but it is neither honorable nor just. Let us try the game upon the Standard, and see if he cannot be made something worse than a friend of the Hartford Convention—a contemner of our institutions, and a reviler of the yeomanry of the country.—Thus:

In a late number of the Standard we find an expression of the following sentiment—"Free suffrage is a *curse* to any people."

Again the Standard says: "Men have found that the chances of having a good Chief Magistrate by *birth*, are about equal to the chances of obtaining one by *popular election!!*"

And again in the same number of the Standard it is said—"Farmers are no more fit to handle the Statute Book with their huge paws, than a blacksmith is to repair a watch!"

These instances, we think, are enough to show the Standard the *fairness* of such quotations.

Gen. Barringer.—We have been gratified to take again by the hand the former indefatigable, faithful and able representative to Congress from this district, General *Daniel L. Barringer*, who after his defeat in 1835, left this country and settled in Bedford county, Tennessee. When he took his departure from among us, his health was so feeble, that but few, if any of his friends, ever calculated on its restoration. But now, on a visit to his relatives in this state, and to the theatre where he acted for a long period so conspicuous a part, we are rejoiced to find him a hale, hearty man, and as uncompromising as ever in his support of the great principles of the constitution. We hope yet again to see him in public life.

Raleigh Register.

Our Market.—We understand that BACON and LARD are very scarce in this market. An experienced friend says, that Bacon will bring 15 cents per lb. by the load. Those who have it, had better bring it in, while there is a demand for it. *Raleigh Register.*

The Courier informs us that all danger is over in regard to the fever in the city of Charleston. Ice was observed there on the 30th ult.

The French Blockade.—A correspondence which took place between Lieut. Farragut, commanding the United States ship Erie, and Admiral Baudin, of the French blockading squadron, has been published in the New Orleans papers: from which it appears that all vessels that show themselves on the Mexican coast are considered as meditating a breach of the blockade, and, as such, will be detained until the decision of the government be known.

The Cleveland Herald, of Monday week, has the following paragraph:

"*Breadstuffs for the East.*—From the 17th to the 22d of October inclusive, *sixty eight thousand eight hundred and nine bushels of wheat*, and four thousand one hundred and fifty-eight barrels of flour, were shipped east from this port by vessels. No account of the flour shipped by steamboat, which has been considerable."

Alabama.—The Huntsville Democrat, one of the ablest and best informed papers in Alabama, says:

"The late election in Alabama, we have reason to believe, has resulted in opposition to the sub-Treasury scheme of finance, and, so far as that is a test, in opposition to the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration." * * *

"Public sentiment in this State is steadily progressing and settling down against the measures of Mr. Van Buren, who, without the aid and influence of the "great Nullifier," would even now be left almost without friends among the People—the office-holders and spoils-men adhere to him as a matter of course."

We publish with great gratification the following circular. Few things have given more satisfaction to the whole community, by whom it is justly regarded as an evidence that all hostility has ceased between the government and the bank, and that they are both working cordially for the restoration of the currency. While, on the other hand, it is honorable to the bank to have this testimonial borne to its high credit, it is not less worthy of commendation to see the government, disregarding mere partisan prejudices, do what they think useful to the public service, and eminently beneficial to the community at large. Instead of transporting, at great expense and risk, large masses of specie to the remotest corners of the Union, to be brought back to the commercial cities by the current of trade at a like expense and risk, the government adopts the wiser course of sending notes, always convertible into specie when wanted, and more convenient to the public creditor. In this way every dollar of the notes of the Bank of the United States saves a drain upon our commercial cities of an equal amount of specie, and most effectually aids the country in its efforts for a universal resumption of specie payments. *National Gazette.*

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington, Oct 8 1838.

Sir: Arrangements having been made with the United States Bank to pay the Treasurer's drafts, to a certain amount, at different places, and it being probable the notes of the bank will be as acceptable to claimants, and, in some cases, more convenient than specie, you will, should you receive drafts on that bank or its agents, make as many of your payments by check as you can, which will give the receiver the option of taking paper or specie; and the department has no objection to your using the paper of that bank in all your payments, so far as it can be done legally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

A strait road.—That part of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, extending from the Rocky Point station, to Moore's depot, being about *fifty* miles, is as strait as a line can be drawn. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

A new Female College has been established at Macon, Georgia, under the superintendence of Rev. George Prince. It contains seventy rooms, and will accommodate *two hundred* pupils. The charges are $150 per annum for board and $100 for tuition. They are taught Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian, with domestic economy in all its various branches.

Bunker Hill.—The workmen have recommenced operations upon Bunker Hill, and are driving a brisk business in the dirt line, preparatory to the laying out of lots and the erection of buildings. In a few years more our own townsmen will want a guide to point out to them the extent of the field where the opening battle of the Revolution was fought, where the British first made their attack upon the little breastwork, which, like Jonah's gourd, sprung up in the night; and they will be told that the heat of the battle was fought in that man's back yard! that the assault was made about in front of that man's barn door! and that Warren fell somewhere in the vicinity of that gutter! *Bunker Hill Aurora.*

The Municipalities of New Orleans have now under consideration an ordinance to prevent the introduction of free persons of colour into that city. We infer from an article in the Bee, that the ordinance, which will be very strict in its provisions, will become a law.

The Natchitoches Herald states that the seventh regiment of United States infantry has been ordered from Fort Gibson to Florida. The fourth regiment will take its place. Captain Trenor, with two regiments of dragoons, has been ordered by Gen. Arbuckle to Fort Towson.

As the proceedings all over the country, under the United States law regulating steamboats, cannot be uninteresting to people engaged in trade, we have copied the following notice of what is doing in Mobile. Our neighbors appear to have officers who are determined to "go ahead," no matter whether the act of Congress be right or wrong. *N. O. Courier.*

"The inspectors of steamboats in Mobile are playing the deuse among the boilers. Nearly all of the boats which run to the interior are under condemnation; and ALL those to New Orleans are in the same predicament. It is certainly inconvenient for the present; but who can regret it when such a momentous end as the preservation of life is to be attained by it? As soon as they shall commence running, steamboat travelling will be as safe as sleeping in one's bed." *Examiner.*

FLORIDA.

We learn from official despatches, some time since received at the War Department, that the principal chief of the Tallahassee Indians, with several of his sub-chiefs, have visited General Taylor, at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay. They professed to be anxious for peace, and after a consultation, pledged themselves to come in for emigration in all the month of October, and to do all in their power to bring in their people.

A more recent despatch from General Taylor reports that one of the principal chiefs of the Mickasukies, with several individuals of that tribe, had also visited him, and professed the same desire for peace. He promised to collect together as many of his people as he could, and urge their emigration, and, at all events, that he with his family, would come in.

Should these Indians comply with their promises and succeed in getting more of their people to emigrate, other of the hostile bands now in Florida will doubtless follow their example. But, while these indications afford a reasonable expectation that the Florida war may soon be brought to a close, the energetic measures of the War Department, and the plan of active operations adopted by Gen. Taylor, will not, we understand, be relaxed; for the experience of the past teaches us not to rely too confidently on the fair promises of the wily Seminole. *Globe.*

From Florida.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the Charleston Courier, dated Fort Mellon, East Florida, October 21, 1838.

"There are some Indians at Tampa Bay, apparently at their old policy of endeavoring to delay the movements against them, by pointing out prospects of a general surrender. Gen. TAYLOR, it is said, believes them to be sincere, and at the same time carries on his operations as though they were not. If they have the least sincerity, it is believed that this early re-occupation of the abandoned posts by the 4th Artillery, will oblige them to make a more unreserved avowal of it. The destruction of Forts, however, and other works, during the past summer, indicates a hostile state of feeling, which will hardly subside, we think, into one of voluntary emigration."

WESTERN FRONTIER.

It will be seen with much satisfaction, by the annexed extract from a letter from Montfort Stokes, Agent for the Cherokee nation, to the War Department, that the objects of the late proposed general council of Indians on our Western frontier are declared to have been entirely of a peaceful character.

Fort Gibson, Sept. 25, 1838.

"Col. Logan, the Creek Agent, Gen. Arbuckle and myself, have just returned from a general council of Indians, called by the Cherokees.

"We were particularly requested to attend this council in consequence of a publication in the Nashville Banner, in which Col. Mason, of the 1st regiment of Dragoons, informs General Gaines that the Cherokees west had invited all the red people west of the Mississippi, in order to form a hostile association of the red people to make a simultaneous attack upon Missouri and Arkansas. There were ten nations represented in the council. We listened to all their talks, and there is not the least foundation for the alarm created in the mind of Col. Mason. I myself wrote the messages of invitation from the Cherokees, and there was not one word of hostile feeling, nor any war token sent."

Accompanying the letter is a formal declaration, signed by the chiefs and warriors of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Quapaws, and Sack nations, that the object of uniting in general council was to renew the friendship once existing among their forefathers, and that the report made by Col. Mason, of their hostile intentions, was without any foundation whatever.

Loss of the Steam Packet Neptune.—Gentlemen who came passengers in the steamboat South Carolina, from Norfolk, and who reached the latter city by the Portsmouth Railroad, report that the steam packet Neptune, which left Baltimore on Sunday, 21st instant, for Charleston, was run ashore in a severe gale, near Smithfield, on Tuesday night last, and was lying high and dry, with her wheels several feet out of water. The passengers were all saved, and it was supposed the boat may be got off, though not without great loss and expense. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

Dartmouth College.—By the catalogue just published, it appears that the whole number of students is 378, viz. 77 medical, and 301 undergraduates. The latter are classed as follows: Seniors 61, Juniors 56, Sophomores 83, Freshmen 101. Among the Professors are Dr. Elisha Bartlett, of Lowell, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston, both connected with the Medical Department.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

At the request of a friend, and for the gratification of the lovers of the sport, we publish the following account of the Races over the Cottage Course, at Warrenton, N. C., which commenced on Tuesday the 23d of October, 1838.

1st Day—Sweepstakes, for 3 year olds, mile heats, $100 entrance, half forfeit, 5 entries, 3 started.

P. R. Davis, (Edw'd. Townes') b. f. by Fylde, dam by Sir Archie, 83 lbs.	1 1
Wm. B. Meares' b. colt by Fylde, dam by Giles Scroggins, 86 lbs.	2 2
Gen. M. Hawkins' b. f. by Luxborough, dam by Marion, 83 lbs.	3 dist

Gen. Hawkins' filly bolted in the second heat, and Wm. Eaton and Wm. Townes paid forfeit.

Time—1st heat, 1m. 59s; 2d heat, 2m. 2s.

2d Day—2 mile heats, proprietor's purse $200, $15 entrance added to the purse, 8 entries.

Leonard Phelps' (A. J. Davie's) imported mare Likeness, 4 years old, by Peter Lely, 97 lbs.	1 1
O. P. Hare's mare Canary, 6 years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Trafalgar, 115 lbs.	5 2
Dr. H. Lewis' b. horse, 5 years old, by Eclipse, 110 lbs.	3 3
Joshua K. Bullock's g. mare American Maid, 4 years old, by Eclipse, dam by Sir Archie, 97 lbs	4 5
Gen. J. O'K. Williams's mare, 4 years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Conqueror, 97 lbs.	7 0
David McDaniel's horse Red Wasp, 6 years old, by Shakespeare, dam by Madison, 118 lbs.	0 0
James Williamson's b. colt John Kennedy, 3 years old, by Fylde, dam by Napoleon, 86 lbs.	2 0
Wm. McCargo's bay filley Molly Ward, 4 years old, by Hedgeford, dam by Bertrand, 97 lbs.	0 0

Gen. William's mare threw her rider in the second heat.

Time—1st heat, 4m. 5s.; 2d heat, 4m. 1s.—Tract very heavy from rain during night.

3d Day—Jocky Club purse $500, 3 mile heats, entrance $20 added to the purse, 4 entries.

Wm. McCargo's bay horse Billy Townes, 4 years old, by Fylde, dam by Virginian, 100 lbs.	1 1
Dr. Henry Lewis' b. horse Drumgoole, 4 years old, by Luzborough, dam by Virginian, 100 lbs.	dist.
O. P. Hare's b. horse, 4 years old, by Luzborough, dam by Virginian, 100 lbs.	dist.
Joshua K. Bullock's b. filly Vashti, 3 years old, by imported Leviathan, dam by Muckle John, 83 lbs.	2 2

Time—1st heat, 6m. 13s.; 2d heat, 6m. 16s.—Tract still very heavy.

4th Day—Sweepstakes, for three year olds, mile heats, $100 entrance, three started.

Leonard Phelps' colt Isaac Shelby, by Leviathan, dam by Stockholder, 86 lbs.	1 1
Doctor Payne's br. colt, by Luzborough, dam by Virginian, 86 lbs.	2 3
J. J. Harrison's b. filly by Marion, dam by Columbus, 83 lbs.	3 2

Time—1st heat, 1m. 57s; 2d heat, 2m. 7s.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 1st instant, by Thomas W. Holden, esq. Mr. ALVIS DURHAM to Miss CATHARINE STRAHORN, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Strayhorn.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES D. H. M.
8 Thursday,	6 50	5 10	
9 Friday,	6 50	5 10	
10 Saturday,	6 51	5 9	
11 Sunday,	6 52	5 8	
12 Monday,	6 53	5 7	
13 Tuesday,	6 54	5 6	
14 Wednesday	6 55	5 5	

Full 1 7 7 after.
Last 8 9 31 after.
New 17 2 31 morn.
First 24 1 15 after.

Notice.

THE Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE is dissolved, and it is necessary to close the concern. We wish all those indebted, to call and settle their Notes and Accounts immediately with James Mebane or William Nelson, who are authorized to settle the same. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. LATIMER.
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

November 7. 44

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, an apprentice boy whose name is WILLIAM GAPINS. He is about sixteen years of age, five feet two or three inches high, round face and dark complexion. The above reward of five cents will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no thanks whatever. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing or trading with the said William Gapins, under the penalty of the law.

FREDERICK STAFFORD.
August 18. 34—3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, early this morning, a bound boy by the name of MORRIS SHARP. He is about 15 years old, and very small. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered.

SOLOMON FULLER.
November 8. 44 –

Notice.

A NOTE of hand for five dollars, drawn by John Barbee in favor of Marcus Harris, has been left at this office. The owner can have it, on application, by paying for this advertisement.

November 7. 44—

THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor *then* anticipated. And besides, northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the water. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.
October 12. 42—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Person County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to replevy or plead in issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $5 00 42—6w

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad. His customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.
October 17. 41—tf

☞ The North Carolina Standard, and Carolina Patriot, will publish the above six months, and forward their accounts to the proprietor for payment.

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received until the second Saturday in November next, for repairing the Bridge over Eno, at this place. For specifications, apply to either of the subscribers.

Cadwallader Jones,
Edmond Strudwick,
Josiah Turner,
John U. Kirkland,
Cadet Campbell,
} *Commissioners.*

October 10 40 –

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date,

The Store House now occupied by Cave & Collins.

One other Lot, No 33 Tryon street, with a Stable, adjoining the lot of George Burgwyn, esq. opposite Mrs. Waters.

One other Lot, No. 51 Hasel street, opposite William Norman's.

The sale to take place before the Court-House on Saturday the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock on the same day, I shall offer for sale, on the same terms, at the residence of Mr. Anderson, his

Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

For sums under ten dollars cash will be expected. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *Trustee.*
October 3 39—6w

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Joseph Armstrong and wife, *Petition to sell Real Estate of Heirs at Law of Jonathan Watson, deceased*

IN pursuance to a decree made in the above petition, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of six and twelve months, about

800 acres of Land,

more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of Jesse Parker, Samuel Torrentine and others. Sale to take place on the 26th day of November next, before the court house door in Hillsborough. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 3 39—6w

Strays.

TAKEN up by Harrison Parker, at Red Mountain, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange C. t. v., on the 21st day of September, 1838, a Gray HORSE three or four years old, four feet nine and a half inches high, black legs, mane and tail, valued at fifty dollars.

Also a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, eight or nine years old, four feet eight and three quarters inches high, two hind feet white, and white spot on her right thigh near the flank, valued at forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*
Octob 3 39—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE BIBLE—A BALLAD.

AIR—"*The old oaken bucket,*"

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful connections and innocent joy;
When blest with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies and peace from on high;
I still view the chairs of my father and mother,
The seats of their offspring as ranged on each hand,
And that richest of books, which excels every other,
The Family Bible that lay on the stand.

CHORUS.

The old fashion'd Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The Family Bible that lay on the stand.

That Bible, the volume of God's inspiration,
At morning and evening could yield us delight;
And the prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation
For mercies by day and safety through night;
And our hymns of thanksgiving with harmony swelling,
All warm from the hearts of the family band
Ha'f raised us from earth to the rapturous dwelling
Described in the Bible that lay on the stand.
The old fashioned Bible, &c.

O ye scenes of tranquility, long have we parted,
My hopes almost gone, and my parents no more;
In sorrow and sadness I live broken-hearted,
And wander alone on a far distant shore;
Yet how can I doubt my dear Saviour's protection,
Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand;
O, let me with patience receive his correction,
And think on the Bible that lay on the stand.
The old fashioned Bible, &c.

Bless'd Bible, the light and the guide of the stranger,
With thee I seem circled with parents and friends;
Thy kind admonition shall guide me from danger,
On thee shall my last lingering hopes then depend;
Hope rises to vigor, and rises to glory!
I'll hasten and flee to the bright promised land,
And for refuge lay hold on the hope set before me,
Revealed in the Bible that lay on the stand
The old fashioned Bible, &c.

Hail, rising, the brightest and best of the morning,
The star that hath guided my parents safe home!
A beam of thy glory my pathway adorning,
Shall scatter the darkness and lighten the land;
As the Eastern sages, to worship the stranger,
In ecstacies hastened to Canaan's fair land,
I'll bow to adore him, but not in a manger,
He's seen in the *Bible* that lay on the stand.
The old fashioned Bible, &c.

Though age and misfortune press hard on my feelings,
I'll flee to the Bible and trust in the Lord,
Though darkness should cover his merciful dealings,
My soul is still cheer'd by his heavenly word;
And now from things earthly my soul is removing,
I soon shall shout glory with heaven's bright band,
And with raptures of joy forever adoring
The God of the Bible that lay on the stand
The old fashioned Bible, &c.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS BARBER.

A barber, who lived at Bath, passing a place of worship one Sunday, peeped in just as the minister was giving out his text, "*Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.*" He listened long enough to be convinced that he was constantly in the habit of breaking the laws of God and man, by shaving and dressing his customers on Sunday. He became uneasy, and went with a heavy heart to his Sunday task. At length he took courage, and opened his mind to the minister, who advised him to give up Sunday dressing, and worship God. He replied, beggary would be the consequence; he had a flourishing trade, but it would almost all be lost. At length, after many a sleepless night spent in weeping and praying, he was determined to cast his care upon God; as the more he reflected, the more his duty became apparent. He discontinued Sunday dressing; went constantly and early to church; and soon enjoyed that self-gratulation which is one of the rewards of doing our duty, and in due time that "peace of God which the world can neither give nor take away." The consequences he foresaw actually followed; his genteel customers left him, as he was nicknamed *Puritan* or *Methodist*. He was obliged to give up his fashionable shop, and from various gradations in life, he became so reduced as to take a cellar under the old market house, and shave the farmers. One Saturday evening, between light and dark, a stranger from one of the coaches, asking for a barber, was directed by the hostler to the cellar opposite. Coming in hastily, he requested to be shaved while they changed horses, *as he did not like to violate the Sabbath!* This was touching the poor barber on a tender chord: he burst into tears, asked the stranger to lend him a half-penny to buy a candle, as it was not light enough to shave him with safety. He did so, revolving in his mind the extreme poverty to which the poor man must be reduced, before he could make such a request. When shaved, he said, "There must be something extraordinary in your history, which I have not now time to hear. Here is half a crown for you; when I return, I will call and investigate your case. What is your name?" "William Reed." "William Reed!" echoed the stranger; "William Reed! By your dialect you are from the west?" "Yes, sir, from Kingston, near Taunton." "William Reed, from Kingston, near Taunton! What was your father's name?" "Thomas." "Had he any brother?" "Yes, sir, one, after whom I was named; but he went to the Indies, and, as we never heard from him, we suppose him to be dead." "Come along, follow me," said the stranger; "I am going to see a person who says his name is William Reed, of Kingston, near Taunton. Come and confront him. If you prove to be indeed he whom you say you are, I have glorious news for you: your uncle is dead, and has left you an immense fortune, which I will put you in possession of when all legal doubts are removed." They went by the coach, saw the pretended William Reed, and proved him to be an impostor. The stranger, who was a pious attorney, was soon legally satisfied of the barber's identity, and told him he had advertised him in vain. Providence, however, had now thrown him in his way in a most extraordinary manner, and he had much pleasure in transferring a great many thousand pounds to a worthy man, the rightful heir of the property.

Though all who make sacrifices for conscience sake are not to expect outward advantages such as these, nor the interposition of so remarkable a Providence, yet we may boldly ask, who, in the general result, ever were the losers for Christ and a good conscience? Temporary difficulties may ensue from giving up unlawful callings, but he who opens rivers in dry places, has shown afterwards, that to such as "trust in the Lord and do good," he has fulfilled his own promise, "verily thou shalt be fed." Should this meet the eye of any one placed in similar difficulties to the poor barber, let him rely on the following words of Christ: "And every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." Matt. xix. 20.

Churchill's Anecdotes.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Anderson Armstrong
B
Robert Berry
H. M. Bullard
Mary Ballard
Thomas Burton
Benjamin Browning
Thomas Boroughs
C
Mrs. Isabella Craig
Tamesea Campbell
Wm. Crabtree, sen.
Abraham H Crabtree
Thomas Cate of John
William C Crump
William Clinsey
William V. Clarke
William Clarke
Mary Collins
Elijah Couch
D
Dr. John Z. Davis
Edward Davis
John De Graffenreid
Thomas De Graffenreid
E
Robert L. Edmonds
F
John Fosset
Alexander Forrest
G
P. Gooch
Robert Grissom
H
Allen Huskey
David Heart
Archibald W. Horner
James H. Holcomb
James Hawton
Elisha Holder
I
Bishop Ives
Edwin B. Isler
J
Rev. Wm. S. Johnson 2
Hubbard Jackson
Thomas O Jones
Nancy Jones
K
Andrew Kirkland
Rev. W. W. Kone
L
Rev. H. G. Leigh
M
Frederick Moize
Elizabeth M'Kerall
John R. Minnis
Andrew C. Murdock
Messrs. Rob M'Clouch, Henderson Jackson, & Barnabas Lashly jr
N
Riley Neal
P
Loftin K. Pratt 2
Mark Pickett
William Poakrum
Lorenzo & Robt. Pender
James N. Patterson
William Patterson
R
Copeland Riley
Maj John Ray
William Roberts
James Riggs, sen.
Joseph M Russell
S
State of North Carolina
Wallis Smith
John Scarlett, or some connexion
T
William Trice, jr.
Abel Thomson
Henry Trice
N. B. Thomas
Harriet Terance
Alfred M'Duff Thomson
Rebecca Taylor
Bartlet Thomas
W
William H. Woods 3
Henderson Woods
Frederick Williams

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 1. 39-

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE AMERICAN
Phrenological Journal
AND
MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even candid [illegible] to make concerning it. And this is [illegible] surprising, since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the *new* facts which occur, and all the *new* theories which are advanced [illegible] sections of medical science throughout the world, and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*, one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as now needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical*; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non phrenological or anti phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed: we *must* in every such case *see the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation *per printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be also allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable portion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL Students, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance, and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the American Phrenological Journal, care of A. Waldie.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

September. 38-

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Junto Academy, formerly called Mount Pleasant.

September 10. 75—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
☞ AT THIS OFFICE.

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35 Nassa Street, New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21. 31—

Spring and Summer GOODS
JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

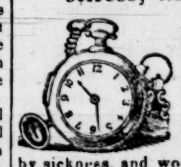
He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jewellery.



THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99-

William Neal, & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
No. 27,
North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

September 1. 35—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

Mail Arrangements.

☞ ALL Letters to go by either of the stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 24. 38—

THE
Matchless Sanative,

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY,
Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply received.

June 27. 26 -3m

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Prattsburg, Orange county, N. C., on the 6th inst. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a bound boy, nineteen years old, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, and slow of speech. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks.

PAGE SHEPHERD.

October 17. 41-3w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9. 1838.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of
Dry Goods, &c.
COMPRISING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 33—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. *Bobbitt and others*—Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing and heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

September 19. 37-6w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court-week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 68—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the hopelessness of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *six hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor

June 27. 30—

Lemay's Almanacks,
FOR 1838,
Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
VERY CHEAP.

December 22. 91-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.